BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or
For Six months, $10 00
For Three months, 5 00
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865. NO. 38.

ADVERTISING RATES.
THREE DOLLARS per square (21 lines or less) for the first insertion, and two dollars for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about 25 cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865.

Another Change of Terms.

Owing to surrounding circumstances, we are again compelled to increase the subscription price of this paper, which will be hereafter as follows:

For six months, $10 00
For three months, 5 00

Or at old rates previous to the war, for such produce as we need.

Peace Rumors, &c.

As noticed in our last issue, it appears that F. P. Blair had an interview with President Davis, and has since, according to Northern advices, expressed himself highly gratified with his visit. That Blair's object was to feel the pulse of the government at Richmond, there is scarcely a doubt; but whether it will result in any movement towards peace is, as yet, unknown.

It is reasonable, however, to suppose that, in view of all the surroundings, no impediments will be thrown in the way of an honorable adjustment of our difficulties—at least, prudence and common sense would dictate a conciliatory course. We are led to hope, from the tone of Congress and the reported assertion that President Davis will not oppose any movement at negotiation, that better things are in store for us, to be developed at no distant day. Let us hope but, at the same time, prepare for the worst, should our anticipations be blasted.

Even Mr Orr, one of the Representatives from South Carolina, seems determined that "some form of statesmanship shall be invoked to end the carnival of death, by negotiation." This all looks well enough, and we like to hear from South Carolina, where this revolutionary ball was put in motion, the voice of peace. Better late than never. But similar movements might have been made with a far better grace, (carrying more weight with them,) had Congress spoken words of soberness and truth and conciliation when our armies were, apparently, everywhere victorious, as was the case last spring and summer.

In spite of the existing emergency, we yet hear *sensible* men speak of movements towards peace as only tending to give encouragement to the enemy, without the least hope of effecting the desired end. With such it is useless to argue, as they are determined not to see, and refuse to look on both sides of the picture, lest they might be convinced. Others are ready, in their blind rage, to swear allegiance to anything and everybody, save Abe Lincoln and the "universal Yankee nation." They contend that any concession on our part would be humiliating and cowardly, forgetting that our soldiers have fought as never men fought before, and that the brand of coward's ice cannot be put upon our armies or upon the people at home generally, (with perhaps some exceptions, among the originals, who do not practice what they preached.) Should we, therefore, unfortunately, fail to achieve our independence, or to get our own full terms in negotiating a peace, it will not be from a want of bravery in the field, or a support of the government and the army, at home.

That there has been mismanagement in our governmental affairs, and a fear that the people enjoyed too much liberty, is patent to all, and proven conclusively from our recent reverses in the field, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the unsuccessful tinkering with the currency. All these things combined, together with other heavy burdens of a long war, have somewhat discouraged the people—to be hoped only temporarily. Amidst the almost impenetrable gloom surrounding us, who can blame the people for ardently desiring to see blessed peace once more upon the best and honorable terms?

Latterly we have seen no abuse of those who, honestly and under a strong conviction of duty, urged up steadily the policy of negotiating for peace. Nearly all now seem disposed to acquiesce, but we fear too late. Let us hope that, at least, the "beginning of the end" is at hand.

RUMORS.—During the week, we have had rumors that Richmond was about to be evacuated. Messrs. Gilmer and Orr, it is reported have gone South on some mission.

We give these rumors for what they are worth.

BROKE JAIL.—We learn that four prisoners, brought to Forsyth jail, from Yadkin County, for safe keeping, made their escape last week.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It will be seen that Mr. Hanes, of Davidson, offered important resolutions in the House of Commons, which, for the present, were tabled. Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced a bill to call a Convention.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress, for the past week, have been more interesting than usual. See Congressional head.

A. M. McPheeters, Esq., is performing the duties of Private Secretary to the Governor.

DESTRUCTIVE SLEET.—Saturday morning last exhibited the heaviest sleet that we remember ever to have witnessed. Everything exposed was icy, and the numerous shade trees skirting our sidewalks presented a charming appearance, every twig being encased with the beautiful frost-work of the previous night. And the forest surrounding our village stood forth in its silvery beauty, only wanting a bright sun to illumine the sparkling and wondrous creation of the Frost King. During the morning, however, a drizzling rain accumulated the weight of ice, until crash after crash indicated that destruction was abroad among the beautiful shade trees. For some time, indeed, out-door locomotion was both difficult and dangerous, on account of the falling branches. In some portions of town the streets and sidewalks were quite impassable, on account of young trees bent to the ground and broken limbs lying across the way.

The old sycamores around the public square were considerably mutilated, and many of the smaller trees broken off or greatly damaged.

The ancient cedars of the avenue leading to the grave-yard, were somewhat injured, though they escaped comparatively well.

The noble elms in front of the Salem Hotel were doomed to their full share of the destruction.

But by far the most lamentable destruction occurred among the orchards of choice fruit-trees in town and country, many being rendered comparatively worthless for some time to come, as several years growth will not, under the most favorable circumstances, restore them to their former usefulness.

The forest trees were also damaged to a considerable extent, and the roads blockaded by the fallen timber.

But very few of our country friends ventured to town on Saturday, and no mail either arrived or departed. Few of our citizens remember so heavy a sleet, though some assert there was a similar one some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

News of the Week.

FROM WILMINGTON.—Wilmington has not yet fallen, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary. We have not yet seen among the meagre list of casualities published, any names from this section of country. The following is the latest news, from the Wilmington papers:

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing new from below, and the relative situation of the forces facing each other remain unchanged, since our issue of yesterday. We have made no movement, and the enemy seems content to watch us from within his entrenchments.

We learn from good authority, that the number of gunboats now in the river amounts to seventeen, and are quietly riding at anchor in the rear of Fort Fisher. We had rumors of all kinds flying about the streets during the day, but our people are learning to treat such things at their true value, and fail to affect their demeanor or digestion. Should any new movement become necessary, our readers will be advised of it in due time.

NEWS FROM FISHER BY FLAG OF TRUCE.

Major Venable carried a flag of truce within the enemy's lines on yesterday, and returned last night. The details are meagre, as the officer in charge could obtain very little information from the enemy. We are happy to learn, however, that Gen. Whiting and Col Lamb, are both doing well.

The slaughter in the Fort was immense.—The killed and wounded, we are informed, will reach five or six hundred.

A large number of letters was received which will immediately be forwarded by our prompt and efficient Post Master, to their respective destinations. May God comfort the bereaved, who will never receive letters from loved and familiar hands.

The *Journal* states that the enemy were attacking Fort Anderson and other works below Wilmington.

The *Journal* of the 21st, just received, states that on Thursday evening last, in a skirmish near Sugar Loaf, Clingman's brigade repulsed the enemy. No important movements in the river below Wilmington.

The enemy's loss in the assault on Fort Fisher is put down at one thousand killed and wounded.

For detailed accounts of the fall of Fort Fisher, see elsewhere.

We know nothing positive from Sherman, only that he is pressing forward into South Carolina, destination no doubt Branchville.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday says:

A correspondent, writing from Effingham county, Ga., states that it is believed in that section that General Sherman is advancing slowly and surely towards Branchville.

The patriots in the lower districts of South Carolina are flying from Sherman's path, driving their dogs, horse, cattle, negroes and other living things before them. An Augusta paper of the 18th says:

For several days past the streets of our city have been thronged with fugitives from South Carolina, accompanied with their families, flocks, herds, cattle, servants and stock of all kinds. There seems to be a general exodus from the old Palmetto State, and the planters in the neighboring district of Barnwell especially, are fleeing from what they consider "the wrath to come." Safety and security from the inroads of the Yankees are being sought in the interior of our State.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—A Yankee monitor on picket duty between Forts Moultrie and Sumter was sunk last night. It is supposed to have been done by a torpedo. Only the smoke stack is left above the water.

From Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—A flag of truce has been observed on the lines here to-day, and white flags have been flying at different points, in consequence of which not a gun has been fired. Several parties going North and West passed through the lines this morning.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—Mr. Foote arrived this afternoon from Fredericksburg. The Secretary of War directed yesterday that he be released. Mr. Foote refused to accept the discharge and insisted that he be brought before Judge Hallyburton.

HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 15.—Gen. Early reports that, at the head of three hundred men, Rosser surprised and captured the garrison at Beverly, Randolph county, on the 12th, killing and wounding a considerable number, and taking five hundred and eighty prisoners. Rosser's loss slight.

(Signed) R. E. LEE

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The vessels of the fleet raised a salute. There has been unusual activity displayed amongst the fleet to-day and on Morris' Island. The number of monitors has increased; there are now 8 off Morris' Island.

FROM WILMINGTON.

As heretofore stated, the enemy's fleet appeared off the coast on the night of Thursday, the 12th instant, and began to land at daylight. Prisoners estimate the force landed at from ten to fifteen thousand, commanded by Gen Terry. Deserters from the enemy say it consisted of seven thousand whites and four thousand negroes.

Fort Fisher was heavily bombarded on Friday, and at 8 o'clock p. m. that day, the casualties in the fort were four killed, forty wounded. The bombardment continued on Saturday, and fifty-two of our wounded were received at Smithville from the fort. On this day the enemy extended their lines to Craig's Landing, on the river, and there captured the Steamer James R. Grist, a Quartermaster's boat of but little value, which was subsequently blown up by the Confederate steamer Chickamauga.—On Sunday the bombardment was resumed, during which Gen Whiting was slightly wounded. Heavy assaults were made by the enemy, both by land and water, at half past six o'clock, P. M., their infantry greatly outnumbering ours. About this time the enemy also succeeded in establishing a battery on the river between Sugar Loaf and Fort Fisher cutting off water communication with the latter. The assaults on the Fort were repulsed and fresh troops were sent to Gen Whiting. At one o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 16th, the Fort was carried by assault after obstinate resistance. It is said that Gens Whiting and staff, with about three thousand troops, are now in the hands of the enemy. It is also stated that the conflict was a severe one and lasted for two hours hand to hand. The Wilmington papers state that Gen Whiting behaved most nobly. After the enemy had carried the fort, he charged them three times and each time with his own hands tore down the yankee flag and trampled it under foot. He was wounded in four places, seriously but not mortally.

There is another version which represents Gen. Whiting as having torn down and trampled a *white flag* raised in the fort, instead of the enemy's flag. We learn that the 21st South Carolina Regiment was surrounded and captured, arriving at the Fort about the time of its fall.

Later advices from Wilmington represent our forces as strongly entrenched awaiting the further advance of the enemy. A Federal General has informed Gen. Bragg, that Gen. Whiting and Col Lamb were both severely but not dangerously wounded. Major Wm. J. Saunders of Raleigh, on Gen. Hubbard's staff as chief of artillery, succeeded in making his escape after the Fort had been captured.

We learn that 1,200 of the prisoners captured belonged to Kirkland's Brigade of Hoke's Division. The residue, we suppose are chiefly artillerists.

The enemy's gunboats are in the river, but unable to advance, for good and sufficient causes. Fort Anderson is still in our hands. The enemy's Monitors draw about seventeen feet, and cannot carry water enough with them to come up. Forts Holmes and Caswell were evacuated on Monday after the Fall of Fisher.

Northern News.

JACKSON, Jan. 16.—A large amount of money has been raised in New York and other cities for the sufferers of Savannah.

Sherman is moving upon Branchville.

Lincoln says that foreigners bought the Savannah cotton by the sale of arms, and he therefore declares it forfeited.

Gens Johnson, Jackson and Smith have been sent to Fort Warren.

The "World" says that England and France will not permit the Union to be restored, and will recognize the Confederacy by the 4th of March.

Fort Smith has been evacuated by the Federals, the Confederate forces having got in between that place and Little Rock.

In the U. S. House of Representatives Mr. Cox offered a resolution in favor of the appointment of peace commissioners, which were laid on the table—yeas 84, nays 51.

Northern Account of the Capture of Fort Fisher. The Baltimore American says the fleet and army transports sailed together from Beaufort and arrived at the scene of operations on Friday. The troops promptly landed without opposition, Friday and Saturday, and commenced the bombardment of the Fort, the navy fire being unprecedently heavy. Sunday the assault was made, in this the navy assisted, Porter having landed two thousand seamen and marines with orders to board the Fort on the sea face. The troops commanded by Terry, consisted of the same division which participated in Butler's fiasco, strengthened by an additional brigade. The assault commenced at half past three in the afternoon, full possession of the works was obtained at ten, after desperate sanguinary fighting. The Federal loss heavy especially in officers, Gen. Curtis wounded.

The garrison fell back to the extreme of Federal Point where they were captured.

The American says we captured over two thousand prisoners, including Gen. Whiting and Col Lamb, both wounded, and seventy-two guns.

After the Fort was occupied the magazine was exploded by accident killing 200 Yankees, wounding a great many.

Yankee loss during the fight was about nine hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss was about five hundred.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature assembled on the 17th. There was no quorum present in either House on Tuesday, probably owing to the bad condition of the roads.

On Wednesday there was a quorum present in both branches.

In the Senate, the election of Principal Clerk, in place of C. R. Thomas, Esq., who was elected Secretary of State, was postponed till Tuesday.

Nothing else of much importance, except that his Excellency, Gov. Vance, informed the Senate, through a select committee appointed to wait upon him, that he had no communication to make at present.

Nothing of interest in the House.

In the Senate on Thursday, Neill McKay, Esq. of Burnett, was elected, almost unanimously, Principal Clerk.

In the House, a bill providing for the organization of an armed police for Fayetteville was passed.

Mr. McCormick introduced a bill in favor of soldiers discharged from the Confederate States Army. [Exempts those discharged on account of physical disability from Home Guard Duty.]

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Ellis offered a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law empowering the wives of soldiers to make contracts binding the property of their husbands, which was adopted. Also a resolution instructing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of property under execution, for specie, unless the contract specifies the payment of specie, which was adopted.

A bill to levy a tax in kind for the support of the families of soldiers. Postponed and ordered to be printed.

A bill to amend the act to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Company. Passed.

Resolutions protesting against emancipations for public services. Made special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Resolutions in regard to illegal impressments of property by the Confederate government. After discussion by Messrs. Lassiter, Wright and Odom, the resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

Resolutions in regard to *habeas corpus*. Informally passed over.

A bill to amend an act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in the erection of fortifications, &c. Passed.

Several ineffectual attempts to elect an Engrossing Clerk, in place of Mr. McKay, resigned, were made, Messrs. T. H. Hill, W. A. Husk and A. F. Pfohl, being in nomination.

In the House, several votes were taken for Engrossing Clerk, but without election.

Mr. Hanes introduced resolutions on the subject of a general Convention of the Confederate States, as follows:

Resolutions on the subject of a General Convention of the Confederate States.

WHEREAS, The present system of Legislation by the Congress of the Confederate States, by which the most oppressive and unconstitutional laws have been passed from time to time by the votes of irresponsible representatives from Missouri, Kentucky and other States, some of whom have never seceded from the Government of the United States, but have at this time their full quota of men in the ranks of our enemies, and who therefore have no constituents upon whom the laws passed by them can operate, and some of whom dare not even show themselves in the States which they profess to represent, is an outrage to which no free people ought to submit; and,

And, Whereas, Article A of the Constitution of the Confederate States provides, that, "Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the Confederate States to take into consideration such amendments of the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States or by Conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general Convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of the Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent be deprived of its "equal representation" in the Senate.

Therefore Resolved, That the Joint Select Committee on Confederate Relations be instructed to frame and bring in a bill calling a Convention of the people of this State or submitting the question to them so as to enable them to assemble in Convention—if a majority of them should desire to do so for the purpose of co-operating with any two other States in calling a Convention of all the Confederate States, for the purpose of amending the Constitution, so as to provide that hereafter, the representatives of any State or States, whose territory is in the hands of the enemy so that the Confederate laws cannot be enforced therein, shall not during the continuance of such occupation by the enemy, be permitted to vote upon any question of legislation, but shall have only such rights as are allowed to the delegates from the Territories of the Confederate States and of considering such other amendments as the said three States shall concur in suggesting.

Resolved further, That State Sovereignty being the principle on which North Carolina and the other States withdrew from the Federal Union, the States composing the Southern Confederacy are sovereigns, and the Confederate Government is only their agent, and subject to their control, and that the States in their sovereign capacity, in General Convention assembled, have the right to negotiate a peace with the government of the United States, without consultation with the President of the Confederate States, but subject only to the subsequent ratification of the several States in their separate State Conventions.

At Mr. Hanes' request his remarks in support of these resolutions were read from the desk by the Clerk.

Mr. Philips moved that Mr. Hanes' resolutions be printed and made a special order for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Person they were laid upon the table, by yeas 58 nays 39, the vote being as follows; according to the Confederate:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Amis, Austin, Baxter, Benbury, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cabe, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cunningham, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Duke, Erwin, Faison, Faucette, Gaskins, George, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harrington, Harris, Harrison, Hassel, Hawa, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, McAden, McCormick, McLean, Outterbridge, Patton, Pence, Person, Pool, Polk, Powell, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Shober, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancil and Wooten—58.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Banks, Bell, Blair, Bond of Burke, Caldwell, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Dyer, Fowle, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Haney, Hutton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Lewis, Malcolm, McMillan, Murrill, Patterson, Phillips, Rodgers, Russell, Sharpe, Simonton, Smith of Johnson, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler and Young.—39.

A second vote, with no result, having been taken for Principal Engrossing Clerk, Mr. Benjamin Johnson introduced a bill to call a Convention of the people, which passed its first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. This bill proceeds to state that "the present condition of the country demands that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convention to effect, if possible an honorable termination of the pending war," is in form essentially the same as the Convention bill of 1861, and provides that an election shall be held on the 15th of February, 1865, the vote to be "Convention or "No Convention;" that if a majority of votes cast be for a Convention, such Convention be held in the City of Raleigh on the 2nd Monday in March and consist of one hundred and twenty delegates.

Saturday being the day set apart for the consideration of private bills, etc., nothing of general interest was done in either House. A third ballot was had for engrossing clerk, but with no election.

In the Senate, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Company, passed its third and last reading.

In the House, a joint resolution to adjourn on Saturday next, the 28th, over to the third Monday in November, 1865, was amended by a vote—ayes to suppress committee, the House refusing to vote it down.

In the Senate, on Monday, a discussion of the resolution, protesting against arming the slaves, occupied nearly the entire session.

In the House, resolutions in the case of Dr. H. Pulliam, and as to the legality of certain impressment measures and the status of the Confederate liabilities to the State, were adopted.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 21st, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—At the request of a number of your subscribers, I assume my correspondence with you.

The Legislature met in this city on Tuesday, the 17th; but there was no quorum in either House. On Wednesday there was but a bare quorum in each House and nothing of importance was done on that day or the next.

On Yesterday, Resolutions were introduced into the House of Commons by the junior member from Davidson, looking to a Convention of the State and of the Confederate States, for the purpose of making peace. He supported them in a speech of an hour's length, which will soon be published. After the conclusion of his remarks, they were laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Person, by a vote of 59 to 40, thus proving conclusively that nothing will be done during this session to end this dreadful war—at least, nothing that will bring any results.

Mr. Smith, of Johnson, also introduced a Convention bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill proposes to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people, on the 15th of February. The Convention is called to meet sometime in March. Unless events should make a great change in the sentiments of members, this bill cannot be passed.

On Thursday next, Mr. Pool's resolutions, which were introduced into the House of Commons at the close of the last session, will come up for consideration. They will, most probably, be passed; but I do not think that any practical good will result from them. We shall most probably adjourn in eight or ten days, without having done anything for the State, except to relieve its Treasury from some of its worthless currency.

There is no news to-day from the seat of war. Sherman is said to be near Branchville, and will, no doubt, have the place in a few days, if he has not already got it. We still hold Wilmington, but the general opinion is that it will fall very soon. The vast importance of Wilmington to us does not seem to be fully comprehended by many of our people. It is, beyond question, the most important point in the Confederacy. All the Government manufactories of every description which we had at Augusta and they were very extensive—and our arsenals, navy yards, and many other things of the utmost importance in conducting the war, are now at Fayetteville, and can only be reached by the Cape Fear River and the Rail Roads connecting with it. If Wilmington falls, these are all cut off from us, and will be of no use to us in the future. It would also cause the fall of Charleston, or, what is the same thing, render it nearly useless to us. It will open a way for the enemy to advance by the Wilmington and Weldon Road to the Roanoke, which movement would compel General Lee to evacuate Richmond through South Western Virginia and East Tennessee, as it will be entirely impossible for him to effect his escape through North Carolina after Sherman's occupation of Branchville and Augusta. More than this, it would afford Sherman an excellent base of supplies, should he get up into this part of the State, as there is every reason to believe that he will, and that before long. With all of these facts before our authorities, how can they lie still and make no efforts to avert utter destruction by timely negotiations. Soon, I fear, it will be too late. Yet, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand acquitted before my country, my constituents, my God, and posterity.

Yours truly, H.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learned that large numbers of troops are being sent to Wilmington, and we may possibly yet hold the place for some time. H.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, January 16.—In the Senate, the House currency bill was reported back from the Finance committee with amendments. The bill increasing the salary of the Vice President passed. The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House, Mr. Orr of S. C. rose to a personal explanation. He caused an article from the Sentinel to be read by the Clerk.—It referred to a short communication as treasonable which mentioned a rumor that a bill was before Congress in secret session to open negotiations with Lincoln for peace. The Sentinel denounces this as treason of the most infamous character, and says the people will not allow themselves to be sold by traitorous Congressmen after this fashion; says the report has excited surprise and indignation, and if any but the regular authorised mode of communication with the enemy be resorted to, Congress will not escape the indignation and reprobation of the people. Mr. Orr said this article was intended as a criticism upon a report he submitted from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The movement proposed was not in the hands of time serving men, but was sustained by the volume of sentiment in the country and the army, and upon a sense of duty, declaring that some form of statesmanship shall be invoked in order to end this carnival of death by negotiation. Mr. Foster moved to suspend the rules to enable him to submit a preamble and resolutions. He declared the statements and imputations of the Sentinel, so far as intended to apply to the House, false, meriting emphatic rebuke, and unqualified denunciation. The House refused to suspend, yeas 32, nays 86. Mr. Smith of Ala., with that in hand, said he considered this vote as endorsing the Sentinel, and as long as it stands, self-respect would not permit him to take further part in the deliberations of the body. Several members stated that they did not regard the vote as endorsing the Sentinel, and gave different reasons for the opinion.

The exemption bill was taken up and various amendments proposed to the clause relative to the Press. All amendments were finally laid upon the table.

The Special committee in the case of Foote made a report declaring that he was absent without leave. A resolution was adopted declaring that Foote had no longer any privileges as a member of the House. The matter was referred to the President with a statement of the facts.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—The Substitute offered yesterday for the committee's report on the case of Foote was not adopted, and finally a resolution declaring that the report of the committee is the judgment of the House was not adopted, yeas 32, nays 36.

In the Senate to-day, the bill allowing increased compensation to railroads for carrying the mails was passed.

In the House, Mr. McMullen made a personal explanation, declaring that if the Senate, or its correspondent chose to assign his conduct as traitorous, he pronounced them infamous liars.

Mr. Miles submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a joint committee to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States assuring them of the unalterable determination of Congress to prosecute the war till our independence is achieved.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—In the Senate nothing of importance was done to-day.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Marshall moved to reconsider the bill to impose duty on tobacco and an additional duty on cotton, with instructions to report a bill to take all cotton and tobacco in the Confederacy and provide for the future payment therefor to owners at present market value. This proposition was discussed yesterday and to-day without result. The House then went into secret session.

Jan. 9.—In the House to-day, Marshall's resolution relative to cotton and tobacco, was adopted—yeas 43 nays 31.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Foote rose to a question of privilege, and addressed the House for upwards of two hours. At the close of his remarks he asked leave of absence for two months, but subsequently withdrew the application. Mr. Sneed submitted a preamble and resolutions, declaring Foote unworthy to occupy a seat upon the floor of the House and hereby expelled. Referred to the committee on elections—yeas 44, nays 36.

In the House on the 20th, Mr. J. M. Leach submitted a resolution declaring that no exigency exists justifying the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected. The Senate bill authorizing reserve troops to be removed from one State to another, passed—yeas 93, nays 16.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—The Examiner asserts that the Senate in secret session adopted resolutions creating the office of commander in chief of all the armies of the Confederacy and recommending the reinstatement of Gen. Johnston by a vote of yeas 20, nays 3. And that the House in secret session concurred in said resolutions, yeas 62 nays 14. The Examiner says Hood has been relieved, it is said at his own request. The army is believed to be under the command of Dick Taylor.

Latest from the North.

The Hon. Edward Everett died suddenly at Boston, on the 16th, of apoplexy. He had addressed the people a few days before, in Faneuil Hall, in favor of sending provisions to the people of Savannah. He was 71 years old.

The Tennessee Union Convention has nominated Wm. G. Brownlow for Governor of that State. He accepted the nomination. Some three hundred delegates were in attendance.

A resolution declaring slavery forever abolished in the State of Tennessee, was unanimously passed.

Governor Fletcher of Missouri, issued a proclamation, on the 11th, declaring Missouri a free State. In St. Louis there was an illumination.

The New York Herald advocates the withdrawal of the Emancipation proclamation, and an attempt to reorganize the Union on the old footing, the recovery of the war leaves it.

The New York Tribune says Mr. Blair was courteously treated by Mr. Davis, but he accomplished nothing. The Tribune adds "that the Union is not practically restored." But that if Mr. Blair should fail to effect a pacification—as we deem most likely—he will yet have done his country a signal service by assuring the South that our government is not vindictive, and does not insist on an unconditional surrender, but is ready and eager to co-operate in the restoration of an honorable and lasting peace."

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865. JAN'Y.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

FEB.							
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				

MARCH.							
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

MAY.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

JUNE.							
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865. JULY.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

AUGUST.							
			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

SEPT'R.							
						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCT'R.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

NOV'R.							
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

DEC'R.							
						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

The People's Press.

NORTHERN NEWS—A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE UNICN AND REBEL LOSSES.

Mr. Truman, the correspondent of the New York 'Times,' gives the following detailed statement of the net results of Gen. Thomas's victories in Tennessee.

It is a curious fact that in my figures given heretofore, regarding the respective losses in the battle in front of Nashville, I made the Federal loss too large and the rebel loss too small. I have got together all the official facts and figures I could, and the following table is accurate enough to depend upon. I put down 68 pieces of artillery; 56 pieces were taken in battle; the balance were abandoned cannon.

There are still 50 pieces of artillery somewhere on this side of the Tennessee. Hood came with 110 pieces, and left with less than one-tenth of that amount. It is believed that he buried or drowned it. The reader, in looking carefully over these figures—and they are nearly accurate—will get an idea of what has been done in this campaign. The reader will also be likely to find out who George H. Thomas is—the man who never lost a battle.

FEDERAL LOSS.

Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin, (about)	100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin, (official)	2,100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Nashville, Dec 15 and 16, (official)	2,900
Killed and wounded since the 16th, (about)	1,000
Total killed and wounded,	6,100
Missing before the battle of Franklin, (about)	300
Missing at the battle of Franklin, (official)	360
Missing in the battle of Nashville,	200
Missing since—none,	
Total missing,	800
Total killed and wounded,	6,100
Total,	6,900

As is well understood, we lost no cannon or waggons, coming out of the campaign with all of our paraphernalia of war as complete as when we entered it. No general officer was injured except Stanly and Bradley, both slightly—Stanley in the neck and Bradley in the arm.

Gen. Rousseau lost over a hundred men in his battle near Murfreesboro', which swells our loss to 7,000 strong. Now glance at the

REBEL LOSS.

Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin,	100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin,	7,000
Killed and wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro',	100
Killed and wounded in Nashville battles,	2,500
Killed and wounded since battle of Nashville,	1,000
Total killed and wounded,	10,700
Prisoners taken before the battle of Franklin, (official)	100
Prisoners taken at the battle of Franklin, (official)	842
Prisoners taken at Nashville, first days fight, (official)	2,002
Prisoners taken second day's fight, (official)	4,440
Prisoners taken since,	2,000
Total prisoners,	9,384
Total Rebel loss,	20,084
Total Federal loss,	7,000
Total,	18,014

Col. Parkhurst has administered the oath and sent to Nashville 900 old deserters. Hundreds are coming in, and hundreds of men belonging to this subject of Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Tennessee have escaped to their homes. Hood didn't conscript a thousand men in all, and they all got away from him. The total loss of the rebels in this campaign will not come a man short of 22,000. There were two rebel generals wounded at the battle of Nashville, whose names I have not mentioned before—Lee and Buford—swelling the list as follows:

Rebel general officers killed,	6
do do wounded,	8
do do captured,	5
Total,	19

Provost Marshal Goodwin's books show an official roll of 1,900 names, but this does not include the last batch captured by Wilson, near Brown's Ferry.

Total killed and wounded,	10,700
Total prisoners,	9,384
Total Rebel loss,	20,084
Total Federal loss,	7,000
Total,	18,014

Cannon captured at Murfreesboro,	2
Cannon captured in first day's fight at Nashville,	18
Cannon captured in second day's fight,	31
Cannon captured since battle of Nashville, puring action,	5
Total captured in battle,	56
Abandoned by the enemy in their retreat, and sent to the rear,	12
Total,	68

The reader can well imagine, after reading these figures, what an immense loss the rebels have sustained in the way of wagons, caissons, small arms, &c., &c. I could not do the thing well in attempting to elaborately enumerate this particular, and comment thereon, therefore I leave it to the reader.

A DOCUMENT SUITED TO THE TIMES.

The annexed letter from General Washington to Benjamin Harrison—one of the signers of the declaration of independence—is found in the Army and Navy Herald. If the "Father of his Country" had been portraying the condition of affairs in the second revolution, now in progress, he could not have drawn a more faithful picture:

To Benjamin Harrison:

DEAR SIR:—I have seen nothing since I came here, on the 22d inst. to change my opinion of men or measures, but abundant reasons to be convinced that our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been since the commencement of the war. By a faithful laborer in the cause—by a man who is daily expending his private estate, for not even the smallest earthly advantages, not common to all in the case of a favorable issue to the dispute—by one who wishes the prosperity of America most devoutly, but sees it, or thinks he sees it, on the brink of ruin, you are besought most earnestly, my dear Col. Harrison, to exert yourself in endeavoring to rescue your country by sending your ablest men to Congress. These characters must not slumber nor sleep at home in such a time of pressing danger. They must not contents themselves with the enjoyment of places of honor or profit in their own State, while the common interests of America are smouldering and sinking in irreparable ruins, if a remedy is not soon applied, and in which these also must ultimately be involved.

If I could be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of men, from what I have seen, heard, and in part know, I should, in one word, say, that idleness, dissipation and extravagance seem to have laid fast hold of most of them—that speculation and an insatiable thirst for riches, seem to have got the better part of every other consideration, and almost of every order of men—that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, while the momentous concerns of an empire, a great and accumulating debt, and want of credit, which, in its consequences, is the want of everything, are but secondary considerations, and postponed from day to day, from week to week, as if our affairs were the most promising aspect. After drawing the picture, which, in my soul, I believe to be a true one, I need not now repeat to you that I am alarmed and wish to see my countrymen aroused. I have no resentments, nor do I wish to point at particular characters. This I can declare to you, upon honor, for I have every attention paid me Congress that I can possibly expect, and I have reason to think that I stand well in their estimation. But in the present situation of things, I cannot help asking where are Mason, Wythe, Jefferson, Nicholas, Pendleton, Nelson, and another I could name.

And why, if you are sufficiently impressed with your danger, do you not, as New York has done in the case of Mr. Jay, send an extra member or two for at least a certain limited time, till the great business of the nation is put upon a more respectable and happy establishment? Our money is now sinking 50 per cent. a day in this city, and I shall not be surprised, in the course of a few months, if a total stop is put to the currency of it; and yet an assembly, a dinner or supper that will cost three or four hundred pounds, will not only take men off from acting, but even from thinking of it, while a great part of the officers of the army, from absolute necessity, are quitting the service, and the more virtuous few, rather than do this, are sinking by sure degrees into beggary and want. I again repeat to you, this is not an exaggerated account. That it is an alarming one, I do not deny; and I confess to you that I feel more real distress on account of the present appearance of things than I have at any time since the commencement of the dispute. But it is time to bid you adieu. Providence has heretofore taken us up when all other means and hopes seemed to be departing from us.

I am yours, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE WAR.—Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, preached a war sermon, and towards the close of his remarks read the following extract of a letter from Sherman, which had been transmitted to him:

When my mind is intent on a purpose, it is jealous of all clogs and obstructions. Let every thought of mind, every feeling of the heart, every movement of a human muscle, all be directed to one sole object, successful war and consequent peace, and you have the ideal I aim at.

"I will trust you to do this noble army justice. Who can know the daily toils, the dangers, the hopes and fears of this vast army? I know them, and all here know them, and the time will come when they will return to their homes, and be the living witnesses of the acts of their fellows and leaders. For my reward I trust to them."

THE YANKEE CONGRESS—A TALK ABOUT PEACE.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, Mr. Stevens, of Pensylvania, sustained the proposition of the President that the war should go on without an attempt at negotiation, and must go on till slavery was abolished. He appealed to Democrats to heed the highest behest of the Father of Men, to recognize the fact that he had decreed the abolition of slavery, and join the Republicans in passing an amendment to the Constitution to that effect. If this were done, he believed the sword of the destroying angel would be sheathed.

Mr. Cox appealed with equal earnestness to the Republicans to join the Democrats in an effort to see if the Southern leaders were willing to make peace, and on what terms. In the hour of victory they could afford to be magnanimous, and before abolishing slavery they should make an effort to put a stop to the war. He had prepared resolutions providing a mode for doing so.

A Washington letter says:

It is a noticeable fact that during the debate in the House this afternoon on the subject of peace, both Messrs. Greeley and Blair were present. It will be seen from the Congressional report that representative Cox said he saw the former on the Republican side of the House conferring with members as to measures of peace, while he (Mr. Cox) was in favor of sending Montgomery Blair to Richmond to learn authoritatively what the South will do.

The following is among the other business of the Yankee Congress:

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Foster, a resolution was adopted directing the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the sales of cotton captured at Savannah among the army of General Sherman. The bill freeing the wives and children of slaves mustered into the U. S service was taken up, and, after debate, a motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee was rejected—ayes 15, noes 19.

Sights in Switzerland.

While hunting after scenes and sights, it will be wise to take warning by the fatal accidents which occur amidst the Alps every Summer. Switzerland occupies a certain small space on the map of Europe; but practically, Switzerland is duplicated. There are two Switzerlands, the upper and the lower, the accessible and the almost inaccessible. Switzerland on earth and Switzerland in the clouds. The one may be agreeably journeyed through by ladies, elderly folk, and quiet people in general; the other is the haunt of chamois hunters and members of the Alpine Club. Still there is an attractive mid-region (allowing a near approach to, and a closer view of forbidden spots and unattainable wonders,) which may be visited without imprudence by persons who will relinquish perilous ascents and passages which, even if accomplished, lead to no useful result, either practical or scientific, but merely add to the tourist's capital of brag.

Very good indications to these wilder and yet not too hazardous scenes are given in Baxter's excellent manual. They are well worth seeing, for description fails to give any adequate conception of the effect of grand mountain scenery. While gazing at it, you experience a combination of sensual gratification to the eye and intellectual excitement to the mind which can no more be described in words than certain tastes or bodily sensations.

The rooky wilderness is often rendered comfortable by the wooden hotels, which are on the increase. Some of them are by no means small, they are not houses, but three decker barks built to remain on dry land instead of floating.

They are ships which are not prisons, and there is no chance of being drowned. The rooms are cabins, separated from the other cabins by wooden partitions; the ceilings are diaphragms of wood. Though you do not hear the sea waves splash, you may often listen to the waters rustling and the winds roaring in the rigging aloft, i. e. in the broad expanse of roof, weathercocks and spouts. These arks, too, are ballasted like other vessels with the difference that the load of stones is placed aloft instead of in the hold, without fear of making the ship capsize.

Among the Alps there is nothing like wood; everything, except tea kettles and frying pans, is supposed capable of being made of wood.—Wooden houses, with wooden walls and wooden roofs, shelter men who eat with wooden spoons and forks, and whose virtues are recorded on wooden grave-stones. A Swiss dandy will even show his patriotism by wearing wooden buttons on his Sunday clothes. When the carriage road ceases in the Alps, there are two safe ways for travelling further—on foot or in the chair carried by relays of men. The latter is expensive and will hardly be employed for long distances. Saddle horses and mules are to be had in plenty.—They will often carry you well and safely, but will occasionally fail you at the most critical point, especially if you are not used to their ways and weaknesses. When the stream of tourists is at its fullest rush, a horse which has performed a fair day's journey in harness, and has been so employed for weeks with no rest but rainy days, will be taken out of a carriage, fitted with a saddle, and forthwith placed at your service. What can you expect from such a hack as that?—*London Society Magazine.*

FARMER'S BONDS.—In reference to a paragraph in a late Observer, founded on an application from a bonded farmer who is in service, at to the disposition made of his bond, we are authorised by the Commandant of Conscripts to say, that—

"The bonds of all men detailed under the "Agricultural" provision of the law are filed in this office, the names of bondsmen and the amounts of prudnce being furnished to Major Sloan, Chief Commissary for the State, to whom they are collected.

"In cases where the names have been thus furnished to Maj. Sloan before the publication of the order from Adj't and Inspec. Gen'l's Office revoking details, and the parties afterwards sent to the field under that order, Major Sloan has been advised of the fact, that he might not proceed with the collection. If, in the heavy press of business upon this office, any omission or mistake has occurred, in such case the error will be promptly corrected if the party injured, or one of the family, will report to this office any measures taken to collect his bond.

"The bonds themselves will be returned on application being made for them. Being conditional, they are of course cancelled when the maker is sent to the army employed in the service, and are thus returned to the government. They are not returned except on such application, simply to save a useless waste of time and postage."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

TREASON! TREASON!! TREASON!!!

GENTLEMEN:—It is rumored on the street, that there is a resolution before Congress—in secret session—to open irregular negotiations through Commissioners with Lincoln, for peace. This is not only treason, but, under the circumstances, is treachery of the most infamous character. If you please, let us know whether it be true or not. The people of Virginia, certainly, and, I believe, the people of the Confederacy, generally, will not allow themselves to be sold by traitorous Congressmen after this fashion. Q

Our correspondent refers to a report which is pretty common upon the street, and which has excited, so far as it has gained any credit, the utmost surprise and indignation among our people. What the citizens of Virginia, at least, think of such revolutionary notions as are therein referred to, may be seen in the noble action of our House of Delegates on Tuesday last. Propositions not a whit more disorderly, ruinous and fatal than those referred to by "Q" were indefinitely postponed in the promptest and most indignant manner, by a vote of 101 to 2. The vote spoke for Virginia in substance and in manner. We do not doubt but that the honor of the State is as truly represented in Congress, and that no one of her delegates, at least, could have a part in such exceedingly reprehensible and intolerable proceedings as are imagined.

If there be, indeed, a single member remaining in Congress who is in favor of seeking peace by the Occoquan road, instead of the regular authorised mode of negotiation which the Constitution has provided, and which he has sworn to support, he knows but little of the temper of the people, if he supposes he would meet with the least encouragement or toleration, or escape the most indignant reprehension. The sentiment of Gov. Vance is the sentiment of our whole people, and the sworn duty of our legislature: "Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war, be in solid column." There is neither dignity, honor, nor safety in any other; nothing but folly, treason and ruin.

The above is the article from the Richmond Sentinel referred to and denounced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Orr, on the 16th instant. The Sentinel at length confesses that there is treason at other points besides in North Carolina.

EXEMPTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We take great pleasure, (says the Raleigh Conservative,) in laying before our readers today, the official report of Col. Mallet, commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, showing the number of persons in this State exempted, both at State officers and by reason of physical disability. It will be seen that the exempts at State officers number instead of 14,000 to 15,000, only 5,158, so far as returns have been made. And most of this number have already rendered good service in the field under the command of the skillful and accomplished Gen. Beauventhorpe. They will do the same again whenever called upon.

[Col. Mallet's Report shows that these 5,158 are exempt as State officers, (Justices of the Peace, Militia Officers, &c., &c.) and 7,885 on account of physical disability. 18 Eastern counties in the enemy's lines, and 7 Western counties, in which there are no Enrolling officers, not included.]

MARRIED:

On the 22nd December last, in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. WM. REID and Miss ANNA S. SINK, all of this County.

DIED:

Near Kernersville, Forsyth County, January 19th, CHARLES IVERSON, infant son of C. B. and Bettie C. Brooks, aged two months, less two days.

In this place, on the 20th inst., Mrs. MARGARET PETTIE, aged 81 years.

In Danville, Va., January 16th, 1865, MARCUS DELANCY, only son of Dr. J. M. and Mrs. A. E. Waddill, aged three months and one day.

"Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to heaven convey'd,
And bade it blossom there.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of the Winston Lodge, A. Y. M., held in their hall, Saturday night, January 14th, A. L. 5865—A. D. 1865, it having been announced that John Randleman, Esq., a worthy member of this Lodge, had been called from labor below to refreshment in the eternal world, on motion a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions suitably reflecting the views and feelings of this Lodge, under this dispensation of divine Providence. The Worshipful Master thereupon appointed G. H. Renegar, Wm. Barrow and J. W. Alspaugh a committee, and the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, an inscrutable Providence has visited this Lodge, and in the midst of life and usefulness, has stricken down one of our foremost members—JOHN RANDLEMAN, Esq., be it therefore

Resolved, That in his death this Lodge has sustained an irreparable loss, the country an exemplary citizen, the community an obliging neighbor and kind friend; but the saddest and most heart-rending feature of this stroke of Him who "doeth all things well," is that realized by the family and orphans of the deceased; it is within the sacred precincts of home where the death of a good man, an affectionate parent, is always felt with its most appalling effect.

Resolved, That while we deplore the death of our beloved brother, who has fallen in the meridian of his manhood and prime, we have the consoling assurance that from his upright walk and many ennobling virtues, there are good reasons to hope that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our deceased brother and point them for consolation in this hour of their calamity, to the many evidences of the meritorious life of the deceased, as full and ample reasons to assure them that in death he but ceases to labor "and is at rest."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that copies be furnished to the "People's Press" and "Western Sentinel" with request to publish.

Resolved, That in token of our high regard and esteem for our departed brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

G. H. RENEGAR,
WM. BARROW, } Com.
J. W. ALSPAUGH,

New Advertisements.

For Sale,

TWO NEW BEDSTEADS and an Iron plate STOVE, for provisions.—Enquire at
Jan 26,-tf. THIS OFFICE.

Dog Lost!

STRAYED or stolen, on Wednesday the 18th inst., a fine, young, large yellow dog, (part bull) with long tail, and about a year old. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, and any information concerning him thankfully received at the
PRESS OFFICE.

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN, on the night of the 17 h instant, from my stable, in Forsyth County, 4 miles West of Salem on the Shallowford road, a BAY MARE, white face, and white feet, about ten years old. She is in good order, and has harness marks, and one collar mark on right side; rough shod all round.

A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information concerning her.

A. S. WAGONER,
Jan. 18, 1865. 37-tf.

N. C. Bank Notes

WANTED, in exchange for Confederate Money. Apply at this Office.

The Bingham School.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

THE next session opens at Mebanesville, on the N. C. Rail Road, March 1st, 1865.

Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
Jan. 19, 1864.-6t. Oaks, N. C.

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.

THOS. J. HONER.
January 5, 1865. 35-tf

YADKIN COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN JANUARY 11, 1-65, with a full faculty.

A Military department will possess advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.

Address Rev. G. W. HEGE, A. M.
Jan. 2, 1865. 35-1t. President.

STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6 a. m. and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday, during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.
Dec. 8, 32-tf Stage Owners.

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR SALE.

MY STOCK, STAGES AND 18 FORREST in the Road between Salem and High Point. Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.
Jan. 5. 35-4t. Salem, N. C.

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN WAUGHTOWN, formerly owned by Riley Jenkins. On the premises is a good dwelling-house, and all necessary out houses, a good garden and orchard of a variety of choice fruit trees.

R. F. LINVILLE.
Jan. 5, 1865. 35-tf

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 8th inst., a large BAY MARE, with one good eye, a small white spot on her forehead, and light mane and tail. Good conditioned and works any where; is about eight years old.

Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to me, shall receive the above reward, and $50 will be paid for any information so that I can get her. My address is Shady Grove Davidson County, N. C. JACOB WYER.
Dec. 22, 1864. 3t.-pd

SELL ME CORN FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.

R. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

NOTICE

TO LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, MERchants and Dealers of every description, Manufacturers, Millers, Tanners, Pedlers, Shoemakers, Hatters, &c., are respectfully requested to come forward, register and pay specific taxes for the year 1865, and tax on sales for Quarter, ending 31st of Dec. 1864, within 20 days from this date, or double tax will be demanded, and a like sum for every thirty days.

WILL. FLYNT, Tax Collector.
Jan. 5th, 1865 (35d) for 38th District, N. C.

NOTICE.

I would inform the public, generally, that my Terms in the future will be cash. Those indebted will please make payment.

W. P. DICKS, M. D.
Winston, Dec. 22nd 1864. 34-tf

THE
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!
GRAND LITERARY COMBINATION

"The Southern Field and Fireside,"
OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND
"The Illustrated Mercury,"
OF RALEIGH, N. C.,

Combined and continued under the old popular title of the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "MERCURY," having purchased the "SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE," and finding it impossible to make arrangements which would insure a regular supply of paper, upon account of the irregularity and uncertainty of transportation for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE at Augusta, Ga., the same having to be supplied from the mills at Raleigh, N. C., have removed the Field and Fireside to Raleigh and combined these two sterling Literary Journals. The Mercury is therefore merged into the Southern Field and Fireside, and will be no published until the state of the country will justify a divergement, when both papers will be continued and continued as heretofore. Subscribers to both journals will receive the paper for the full time of subscription without delay or interruption.

THE ENTIRE EDITORIAL and CONTRIBUTORIAL CORPS of both papers are retained upon the emerging journal. It is announced without fear of contradiction, that the extensive and splendid literary of Combined Talent now employed in writing for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE surpasses in genuine merit, ability, celebrity and numerical strength any combination or engagement ever before attempted in the history of Periodical Literature of Europe or America.

TERMS:

One subscriber one year	$4.00
One subscriber six months	2.00
Five subscribers six months	10.00

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE period for the publication of the Schedule of prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last schedule with the exception of a few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Mordicai, depriving us of his services, we called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones, of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on this occasion.

Apples, dried,	good, peeled per bush 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bushel, 56 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, cut, per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes, 1 yard wide, 10 cts to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bushel, 20 lbs	5 00
do	shelled, sacks not included, 56 lbs	8 00
Corn Meal	sack not included, per bu 50 lbs	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 1 yd wide, 3 yards to lb	50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs	15 00
do	extra, per bbl 196 lbs	11 25
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds	7 50
do	rye per bbl of 196 pounds,	33 75
Fodder,	hay per 100 pounds,	5 00
do	shucked per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs,	4 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	green, per pound,	3 00
do	dry, extra, per pound,	7 50
do	green, per pound,	4 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2000 lbs	278 00
do	bloom, per ton 2000 lbs	750 00
do	bar, Swith's square or round, per ton, 2000 pounds	1030 00
do	manufactured, for railroads, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	good, dames 4, per yd	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet,	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
do	upper, per pound,	7 00
Molasses,	cane, new, per gallon,	10 00
do	sorghum, per gallon,	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1000 00
do	2nd class, per head,	800 00
do	3rd class, per head,	500 00
Nails,	cut, per keg,	100 00
Oats,	good, baled per 100 pounds,	3 25
do	good, unbaled per 100 lbs	4 50
do	shelled, per bushel of 32 lbs	1 25
Onabarg,	shelled, per bushel of 60 lbs cotton, 3 yd wide 7 cts to yard,	4 00
do	cotton 4 yard wide, 8 cts to the yard, per yard,	1 50
Onions,	per bushel,	1 75
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	7 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried,	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	3 00
Pork,	per pound, cut, per pound,	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	52
Pasturage,	per month, per head,	2 00
do	quality, coal down, per head	3 00
do	per month, per head,	2 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month,	3 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, cotton, each	1 00
Shirting,	cotton, 1 yd wide 4 cts to pound, per yard,	30
do	cotton, 1 yard wide, 32 yard to pound, per yard,	1 40
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 56 lbs	35 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	3 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Stocks,	baled, 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 20 lbs	2 00
Ship stuff,	good per bushel of 37 lbs	1 40
Teas,	black per pound	3 00
do	green, per pound,	3 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 25
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal.	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs	2 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	6 00
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	3 00
do	unwashed, per pound	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new	350 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per hank of 5 lbs	5 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND BOARD.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	35
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	10 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	25 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	12 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	2 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	50 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	25 00
Hire of horse, per day,	3 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that it be found practical by the planters of Virginia allowed to retain a fourth part of their corn to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They generally still upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now as necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which as we will prevent the loss to the enemy of all its Winter stores, small negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be suspended until the 1st of March next.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural business."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 6th day of February next, unless sooner convened. Improving appeals